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The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, JUNE 30. 1735.

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The INTRODUCTION.



THE good Understanding which is necessary to be kept up between *Authors and Readers*, hath established a fashionable Correspondence between them, and made it natural to introduce a *New Paper* with such Accounts of the Design, and of the Persons who undertake it, as may at once gratify every

Man's Curiosity, and interest him in the Success of the Undertaking.

THIS, which now offers itself to the Good-Will of the Reader, cannot have a better Recommendation, than that it is owing to the amicable Agreement of several Authors, who having, for many Years past, been embarked in the same Cause, have at length resolved to unite in the same Paper, and by the most extensive Circulation, to publish their faithful Endeavours in Support of the general Interest.

OF this Purpose I gave some Account in the *FREE BRITON* on the last *Thursday*, intending to prosecute the Design of that Paper, on the *same Day*, every Week, in the Course of this. And the *Author of the LONDON JOURNAL* is likewise determined to proceed in this Paper every *Saturday*, as usual. For the rest, there are other Gentlemen, particularly those of the *DAILY COURANT*, who will choose for themselves, such Days as may be convenient to them; and if there are any Vacancies, they will be supplied with such Papers, as our Correspondents shall be pleased to communicate to us.

FOR the Title, it hath been judged proper to give this Paper no other than what may relate to the Intelligence which it contains. Where so many different Hands are engaged, it will be equally impossible to reserve any Form of Character upon the whole, as it must be to confine particular Persons to the same Way of writing, or, which is still more difficult, to the same Way of thinking. Every Gentleman will, according to his Fancy, subscribe a Name to those Performances which he would distinguish and answer for as his own; since every one, I presume, can only be accountable to the Publick for himself, tho' I am persuaded, that all will readily concur in giving the utmost Assistance to each other, and in promoting the great End of these Writings.

IT is not the Intention of this Undertaking to increase that Burden of *Weekly and Daily Papers*, which every *Coffee-House* complains of, but to ease it as much as lies in our Power, by drawing the several Writers on the Subject of our Enquiry, within the Compass of one *Daily Paper*. And tho' the Article of publick Intelligence cannot fall within the Province of any who write amongst us on Matters of higher Concern, yet I am authorized to say, that those of our Friends, who have the best Opportunities of knowing the most early and most authentick *Foreign News*, will furnish constant Supplies of it in this Paper; as also, that the *Domeſtick News* will be collected without sparing Expence, and with the greatest Care. Our Readers will have these Benefits from the Nature of this Institution, that the Vindication of publick Authority will be regularly carried on, in one distinct Paper; that the Hands which contribute to this Work, will succeed to each other Day after Day; and that no more than one will require Attention on any particular Day. To this we may add, that whilst we lessen the Charge of our Readers, we increase their Entertainment, and, on the whole, we can have no Cause to doubt their intire Approbation.

THE frequent Opportunities which we shall have of obliging our Correspondents, make us hope, that we shall have Assistance from every Gentleman, whose Affection inclines him, and whose Leisure allows him, to join in the Defence of those Principles, which every good Man ought to defend, and which every *Englishman* naturally holds most dear. The Apprehension of being molested by the Abuse of Parties, if that can have any Effect on Men who are warm in the Defence of Truth, and brave in the Cause of Liberty; yet, in this Case, it can have no Influence, since any one may express himself with as much Freedom as may be

requisite, without being known to more than he is pleased to confide in, and without being obliged to repose any Confidence at all.

THIS being the Nature of our present Undertaking, it is with particular Satisfaction that I can look back on more than *Seven Years* past; wherein, with the greatest Zeal for the Cause of my Country, I have constantly appeared, in Vindication of our most happy Constitution, and of his Majesty's mild and just Government, in Opposition to all who, from desperate Designs against the one, have wickedly endeavoured to defame and misrepresent the other; and in Opposition to all who, from restless Ambition, or unreasonable Resentments, have blended their Interests with those of a ruinous Faction, given Edge to their Weapons, and Strength to their Arm, whilst they have taught even *Jacobites* to call themselves *Patriots*, and to sanctify the Cause of *Publick Deſtruction* with the Name of *Publick Virtue*.

THE Pleasure which I have received, in the Course of this Vindication, hath been greater, not only from the Success which the Force of Truth hath procured me, on various Occasions, but likewise from the Accession of other Hands to the same Service. When I first appeared in Defence of the Justice of this Government, I stood *single* in the Field of Battle, and saw none but *Occasional Writers* co-operate with me in the Cause. It hath been our common Advantage, that, from time to time, we have gained *new Assistance*; and it will, I hope, and assure myself, be our *greatest Advantage*, that we have now associated ourselves for the more effectual Prosecution of our general Design.

THE present Situation of *Europe* in general, and of this Kingdom in particular, must awaken every Friend of Mankind, and call upon Him to think for the Publick, with all his Application. No Man can foresee the Event of Things, or bound the Prospect of Danger in the present State of them. And every Man ought to inspire all around him with the tenderest Affection for his Country, and the strongest Resolution to support it, whatever may happen in the Vicissitudes of Affairs. The Circumstance of Power and personal Greatness is, in these Times, of all others, the last Condition to be envied. It is not for themselves, that Ministers can undertake the Care of the Publick, when infinite Difficulties must attend the Administration. There is no Solacement in great Employments, when all the World is involved in War and Confusion; and any Man poorly gratifies his Spleen, if he attempts to distress those whom for the Sake of himself, and of his dearest Country he should be most forward to help. It is the highest Interest of All to support that Power which is necessary to the Protection of All. It is the Cause of Liberty to preserve the Government in the Hands of Men who are the natural Friends of Liberty: And the Being of the Constitution depends upon our Care to exclude those who have been the *Invaders*, and would be the *Destroyers* of the Constitution; who have actually been in *Arms* to overthrow the *Laws*, and can be in no Condition so dreadful to us, as in Power to destroy by the *Law* what they could not subdue by the *Sword*.

THE Cause which we have undertaken is, to vindicate Publick Authority from the rude Insults of base and abusive Pens; to refute the Calumnies, and the injurious Clamours, of factious dishonest Men; to expose the Insincerity of Mock Patriots the little Arts and mean Practices of which they are notoriously guilty, in seducing Mankind, and misleading the People from their Duty to their Destruction: To set the Proceedings of the Administration in a true and faithful Light; to inculcate the most affectionate Zeal for the *Sacred Person* of the KING; the just Regard which every *Englishman* ought to have for all the Branches of his illustrious Royal Family; and the most vigorous Resolution to transmit the Crown in the *Protestant Line* to the latest Posterity, as the only Security which we can have, under God, for our Religion and Liberty.

WE live in Times, when every thing sacred to the *British Nation* hath been trampled under Foot; when the Ambition of the Unreasonable hath made them forget the Foundation of their Happiness, and when the Petulance of the Overbearing hath carried them into all manner of Licentiousness. Our Allegiance hath

been openly struck at. Our King and common Father hath been aspersed, in the Hearing of all his People. Our Obedience to the Laws of the Kingdom hath been disputed; and the Fountain of the Laws, the Legislative Power, the Representative Body of this Nation, hath been libelled by those who unable to sway their Resolutions, or to awe their Proceedings, have most infamously misrepresented, to the People who chose them, the great Guardians of our Liberties, as Betrayers of the Rights of their Country.

IF Practices of this Kind were to proceed with as great Success as Impunity, and if the Indignation of Mankind was not some Restraint upon those Enormities, which no other Penalty hath been sufficient to redress, all Government must soon be at an End, and no Administration, even the most faithful, could subsist or be carried on. As the Malice and Violence of Factions will eternally be the same against a good Government as against the worst; and even fiercer in Proportion, as bad Men are most dissatisfied with the best Governors: As a vicious Invention will always supply abundant Matter for Complaint; and a warm Imagination will easily insinuate into Multitudes, the strongest Belief of Grievances which never had a Being: As Factions will ever employ their Wit, and their Abuse to lessen the Reverence for Majesty, and the Reputation of Parliaments, knowing them to be the Source of that Authority which they oppose: The Consequence must one Day be fatal, unless the good Sense of Mankind shall interpose, for the Publick Preservation, and the People reflect, that to gain exorbitant Power over them, is, the only End which ever *malicious Factions* ambitious to subvert the Government of their Country.

IT is to the *Sense of the People* that we must appeal, to their Interests, their Oaths, and their Conscience, as they are *Free*, as they are *Protestants and Englishmen*, for the just Support of this Government, against the Ambition of those who, without the Excuse of Disaffection, employ their Hands to overthrow that Establishment which in their Hearts they approve; and, against the less dangerous Disaffection of those who, departing from the Love of Liberty, and blinded to the Happiness of a lawful limited Government, (founded in the Rights of Subjects, and supported for their Protection) would introduce the most absolute Tyranny, Civil and Religious, over the Lives, Estates, and Consciences of Men.

FOR myself, I can promise always to abide by this Cause. I set out in the World as a *Whig*, before I engaged in the Contests of these Times; and I have inviolably maintained, and defended, the *Whig Interest* on all Occasions. For the Gentlemen with whom I am joined in this Service, the World who know them can testify to their Attachments, their Zeal for these Principles, and the Vigour and Success with which they have asserted them. On these Principles, and on no other, we ground the Cause of this Administration, against their Enemies of all Complexions, and Opposition in every Shape. By these we submit ourselves to be tried; and from the Force of these we promise ourselves to prevail.

FRA. WALSHINGHAM.

Yesterday arrived the Mail due from Holland.

Hanover, June 28.

ON the 25th the King went to Bernerode and reviewed the Troops which were assembled there, consisting of 10 Battalions and 15 Squadrons. M. de Chavigny, the Minister of France, arrived here the 26th, and went straight to Herenhausen, to pay his Compliments to the King, who the same Day made a Promotion of General Officers.

Frankfort, June 30. On the 25th the Count de Bellise, with some General Officers and several Engineers, went with a Guard of 1500 Men, and took a View of the Ground near Ingelheim, which is but a League from the Rhine below Mentz, and on the 28th he decamped with his Body of Troops and took Possession of the said Ground. We are assured, that the

M. de

Marshall de Coigny is also in Motion to approach nearer Mentz. The Forces of both these Generals amount to 80,000 Men. Mean time the Bulk of the Imperial Army, consisting of 84 Battalions and 181 Squadrons, is still intamped at Breichal. General Diemer arrived there from England on the 22d, and was very graciously received by Prince Eugene, who order'd him to repair to the Body of Troops posted between the Main and the Neckar, where he is to serve in quality of First Lieutenant General.

LONDON.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester set out last Week for Farnham, to pass the Remainder of the Summer at the Episcopal Palace there.

Friday last the Lords of the Admiralty received a Report, that his Majesty's Ship the Ruffel, a third Rate of 80 Guns, lately rebuilt at Deptford, was compleatly finished, and thereupon Orders were given, that the said Ship should be launched on Thursday next.

John Trevanion, Esq; formerly Knight of the Shire for the County of Cornwall, is dangerously ill at his Seat near Falmouth in that County.

Last Saturday her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Princesses, went from Kensington to Kew, where they dined, and in the Evening returned to Kensington.

Last Friday Night died Mr. Doyley, a noted and wealthy Ironmonger in High-holborn.

Circuits appointed by his Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions, for the following Counties in Wales.

The Hon. John Verney, Esq; Richard Pottinger, Esq; Montgomeryshire, Saturday August 2d, at Pool.

Denbighshire, Friday August 8th, at Wrexham.

Flint, Thursday August 14th, at Flint.

Chester, Wednesday August 20th, at Chester.

The Hon. John Trevor, Esq; William Beeston, Esq; Cardiganshire, Saturday July 26th, at Cardigan.

Pembrokeshire, Friday August 1st, at Haverford-well.

Caermarthenshire, Thursday August 7th, at Caermarthen.

Richard Cart r, Esq; Henry Proctor, Esq; Glamorganshire, Wednesday July 23d, at Cardiff.

Breconshire, Tuesday July 29th, at Brecon.

Radnorshire, Monday August 4th, at Presteign.

The Right Honourable the Lady Howe, Relict of the late Lord Viscount Howe, who is arrived in Town from Barbados, is extremely ill.

Last Saturday the five following Horses started at Hounslow, for the Hunters Plate of 20 l. viz. Mr. Underwood's Bay Gelding, *Hazard*; Mr. Mun's Chestnut Mare, *Whimsy*; Mr. Panton's Crop Mare, *Who can tell*; Mr. Jones's Dun Gelding, *Robin Hood*; and Mr. Hornby's Chestnut Gelding, *Smiling Ball*, which was won by the former.

The Grafton and Harrison from China, and Drake from Bengal, arrived on Account of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, brought, among other Goods, the following, viz.

lb.	lb.
6000 Cotton Yarn	179700 ditto Congou
18700 Raw Silk, gr. lb.	73000 ditto Hyson
54000 Redwood	12900 ditto Heyson
219000 Saltpetre	48000 ditto Peko
53700 Sago	91800 ditto Singlo
13800 Shellack	18000 Turmeric
5700 Stickle	218000 Tutenague
138000 Tea Bohea	China-ware 587 Chests
40700 ditto Bing	Gold 113 Parcels

Besides several Parcels of Goods, the Particulars whereof are not yet known.

The Commissioners appointed to survey the Officers of the Court of Exchequer, met on Friday Evening at Essex House in Essex-street, and swore the Gentlemen under-mentioned on the Jury, and gave them the following Offices in Charge, viz. the King's Remembrancer's Office, and the Office of Pleas.

William Travers, of Lincoln's Inn, Foreman.
William Hunt, of New Inn.
Robert Henshaw, by Salters Hall.
John Frith, of New Inn.
Thomas Hensell, of Gray's Inn.
Robert Atkinson, of Lincoln's Inn.
Robert Moxom, of Barnard's Inn.
Robert Gapper, of Chancery Lane.
John Bell, of New Inn.
Nicholas Cottrel, of Furnival's Inn.
John Pye of Charles-street, St. James's Square.
Rignal Hebert, of Bell Yard.
John Day, of Gray's Inn.
Thomas Bridgstock, of Lincoln's Inn.
William Wall, of Threadneedle-street.
Bryan Ayliffe, of the Temple.
Anthony Noit, of Bowwell Court.
Samuel Calverley, of Southwark.
John Cartwright of Bury-street, St. James's.

Late on Saturday Night last died at Greenwich, the Lady of Sir Charles Hardy, Knight, Daughter of Josiah Burghett, Esq; Secretary to the Right Honourable the Lords of the Admiralty, and Member of Parliament for Sandwich in Kent. She was a Lady endowed with all the good Qualities that could be desired in a Wife. Her Temper was uncommonly turned to all the Sensibilities of Friendship. She had a real inward Sense of Piety and moral Obligations; she regulated her Conduct in all Christian Virtues to that Degree, as caused her to live beloved; and die lamented by all that knew her; and her extraordinary Charity endeared her in a particular Manner to the Poor.

Barbados, April 26. At a Meeting of the General Assembly on the 22d, at the Town Hall in St. Michael's, according to a special Call from his Honour James Dottin, Esq; President,

PRESENT

The Hon. Henry Peers, Esq; Speaker.
John Bignall, Samuel Palmer,
John Green, Wm. Jeeves,
Tho. Waterman, Enoch Gretton,
Edward Bruce, John Lute,
John Cumberbatch, John Cobham,
Wm. Gibbons, James Bruce, Esqs.
John Waterman, Esqs.

His Honour the Speaker made an excellent Speech, in which he gave a very handsome Encomium of the late Governor, concluding with the two following Paragraphs.

'Tho' we made the best and largest Settlement on his Excellency, the Circumstances of this Island could afford, yet it was not sufficient to answer his Expenses here. The Charges he was necessarily at in coming over hither, and that which her Ladyship will be put to in returning, will be very great; whereby, instead of receiving an Advantage by accepting of the Government, a Loss will rather accrue to his Family, which surely the Publick ought not to suffer, since it hath so fully experienced the Benefit of his Administration; and 'tis but too manifest that he even lost his Life in the Service of our Country. Besides, as we were prevented (by his own express Direction) from expending a large Sum at his Funeral, our Gratitude ought to be shewn in another Way, by the Provision I would recommend to you to make for the Payment of his Lordship's Debts here, and for the Use of her Ladyship.

'Nothing, in my Opinion, can at present be more for the Honour of this Island, than passing a Law for this Purpose, since otherwise we shall justly deserve to be branded with Infamy and Reproach, for neglecting to shew that Gratitude which becomes us, to the Memory of the best of Governors, and his equally worthy Relict. And as I am sensible this is actually demanded and required from us by the People whom we represent, I have had a Bill for that End prepared, which I now lay before the House for your Consideration, and cannot doubt therefore your unanimous Concurrence in passing it.'

This Bill, which was that very Day passed unanimously, both by the Council and Assembly, being founded on such noble Principles of Gratitude for publick Benefits received, is thought worthy of being made publick in this Paper, not only as it, in some Measure, discovers the present State of Barbados, but as it is a lasting Monument, both of the greatest Merit in a Governor, and of the truest Wisdom in those that made it.

An ACT the better to manifest the Gratitude of the People in this Island, for the Benefits they received from the just and prudent Administration of his late Excellency the Right Honourable Scroope Lord Viscount Howe, Baron of Cleonella, our deceased Governor; and for enabling and empowering the Treasurer for the Time being, to pay a certain Sum of the Publick Money to the Right Hon. Maria Sophia Charlotte Viscountess Howe, Widow and Relict of his said late Excellency, for the necessary Uses and Proposes herein after mentioned.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to take to himself our said most worthy Governor, under whose mild, steady, and prudent Administration, the People of this Island enjoy'd all the Happiness that could be expected from a Nobleman of the most exalted Virtues, and useful Endowments; zealously attach'd to their Interest, and indefatigable in his Endeavours to promote it; who as well by putting an End to our intestine Feuds and Animosities, cultivating Peace, and a good Understanding, one with another, and an impartial Distribution of Justice amongst us, as by generously interposing in our Behalf at Home, representing our Case, stating our Hardships, and enforcing our Complaints and Petitions, and in a Word, by discharging every Branch of his High Office with the utmost Fidelity, Honour, and

Sufficiency, had endear'd himself to the Inhabitants still having the truest Sense, and desirous always to retain the most grateful Remembrance thereof. And whereas by Reason of the low State and Condition of the Island, and the many Disadvantages it labour'd under, we were not able to make a Provision suitable to his Excellency's unequalled Merit, and our own earnest Inclinations; and the Settlement that has been made (tho' as much as could possibly be given) was not duly paid according to the Intention, by Means of the unexpected Deficiency of the Fund appropriated to that Purpose; nor was the same, punctually paid, sufficient to defray the Annual Expences of his Excellency, whose House was open to the Indigent and the Distressed; so that what he received from the Publick, returned again to it, and circulated amongst the People, who were every Day feeling the Benefit of his constant and unwearied Labours for their Service, which was reasonably supposed to have hasten'd his Death, but will make his pious Memory for ever dear and valuable to them. And whereas his Excellency had been at vast Expence in settling his Affairs, in order to enable him to come and in his Voyage to this Island; and her Ladyship, now his most worthy, but disconsolate Relict, who had also by her prudent and engaging Conduct recommended herself in the highest Degree acceptable here, will necessarily be at great Charge in returning to England, with her most amiable and promising Offspring. All which the Representatives of the People having duly weighed; as likewise that his Excellency had prevented the Legislature from paying that Respect to his Obligations which was justly due, by having particularly directed that his Corpse should be interred without any Pomp or Solemnity; and they being desirous to give the strongest Testimony of their grateful Sense they have of the whole, as thinking nothing can be more for the Honour of their Country, than to shew a due Regard to the Memory of so worthy a Nobleman, and a just Esteem for so truly deserving and accomplish'd a Lady, desire it may be Enacted,

'And be it therefore Enacted, by the Honourable James Dottin, Esq; President of his Majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief of this and all other his Majesty's Caribbee Islands to Windward of Guadaloupe, &c. the Honourable the Members of his Majesty's Council, and the General Assembly of this Island, and by the Authority of the same, That the Treasurer of this Island for the Time being, shall be and he is hereby directed and empowered to pay or cause to be paid to the said Maria Sophia Charlotte Viscountess Howe, or her Order, without any other Order or Ceremony whatsoever, the Sum of Two Thousand and Five Hundred Pounds Current Money of this Island, in such Manner, and with the same Preference, as the said Treasurer might or ought to have paid it to his said late Excellency, if he had been living, and such Sum become due to him, pursuant to several Acts and Statutes of this Island, appointing the Payment of what was settled on him; which said Sum of Two Thousand and Five Hundred Pounds, is intended in the first Place for discharging what Debts may be due from his said late Excellency in this Island, his Funeral Expences, and such other Incumbrances as his Goods and Effects here might otherwise be liable to satisfy; and if any Surplus shall remain, the same is to be apply'd to the sole and proper Use and Benefit of her said Ladyship; and the Committee of Publick Accounts for the Time being, are hereby accordingly empowered and required to allow to the Treasurer the said Sum of Two Thousand and Five Hundred Pounds, on his accounting with them for the Publick Monies.

James Dottin.

Read three Times, and passed the Council unanimously, and was assented to by his Honour the President, the 22d Day of April, 1735.

William Duke, D. C. of the Council.

Read and passed the General Assembly the 22d Day of April 1735. Nemine contradicente.

John Warren, Dep. Cl. of the Assembly.

Saturday Bank Stock was 136 to 1-4th. India 147 for the Opening. S. Sea 80 1-4th, for the Opening. Old Annuity 104 1-half. New ditto 105, for the Opening. Three per Cent. Annuity 92 3-4ths, for the Opening. Royal Assurance 97 1-half, for the Opening. London Assurance 12, for the Opening. African 15. India Bonds 41. Three per Cent. ditto 21. S. Sea Bonds 21. 10s. New Bank Circulation 71. 17s. 6d. Salt Tallies 21. 10s. English Copper 21. 1s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 21. per Cent. Discount. Salt Tallies 21. 10s.

LONDON.

Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

In Compliance with the Custom of new Papers, this will be delivered gratis for the first Week, to the Coffee-houses, by the Persons who serve them with the other Papers.